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in this zodiac, and its symbols reveal intimate correspondence with those of other native zodiacs in Yucatan, Mexico and Peru; also in lesser degree with the zodiac which we have received from the prehistoric Orient.

Archeological Studies in Northwestern Honduras:
MARSHALL H. SAVILLE.

During the summer of 1915 the writer and his son made a reconnaissance in the department of Cortés, Honduras. An examination was made of the archeological conditions along the Ulúa River, previously reported on by Gordon. An important collection of antiquities was brought together illustrating the complex features of this section of Central America, objects of several well-known and far-distant cultures being found in the restricted area of the broad valley in which flows both the Ulúa and Chamelecon rivers. Pottery vessels recalling Tarascan, Nahuan, Costa Rican and Colombian ware in shape and decoration were found, as well as the characteristically Mayan type of polychrome and undecorated vessels. Jadeite ornaments of unquestioned Costa Rican origin occur, and two well-defined examples of the "palma-stones" of the Totonacan class of sculptures of Vera Cruz were collected.

In the mountains toward the department of Santa Barbara, several large groups of mounds were visited, the unknown groups of Manchagua and Chasnigua being of particular interest for further investigation and excavation. Mounds and village sites were found also near the borders of Lake Yojoa.

It is the intention of the Museum of the American Indian in New York to make a survey of Mosquitia, the region lying along the Caribbean Sea, from the vicinity of the mouth of the Ulúa River to Bluefields, embracing a vast strip of territory, partly in Honduras, partly in Nicaragua. This area is little known geographically, and less so archeologically. Information was obtained showing Nicaraguan and Costa Rican resemblances in the antiquities, such as animal-shaped metates and stools, reported in this country, and shown by several examples in the collections of the Museum of the American Indian, collected many years ago by the late Dr. Joseph Jones.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY,
(To be continued) Secretary

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES
THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE 554th regular meeting of the society was held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club,

Saturday, April 8, 1916, called to order by President Hay at 8 P.M. with 65 persons present.

The president called attention to the recent death of Wells W. Cooke, treasurer of the society, and announced the appointment of Messrs. Hollister, Gidley and Wetmore to draw up appropriate resolutions.

The president also announced that the council had elected Dr. Ned Dearborn to the vacancy caused by treasurer Cooke's death, and also of his appointment to the committee on publications.

On recommendation of the council the following persons were elected to active membership: Robert M. Libbey, Washington, D. C., G. K. Noble, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Howard E. Ames, U. S. Navy (retired).

The following informal communications were made:

Dr. R. W. Shufeldt commented upon and exhibited specimens of a Japanese salamander, *Diemictylus pyrrhogaster*, obtained from a local dealer in live animals.

Dr. Paul Bartsch called attention to the introduction of European agate snail *Rumina decollata* in certain parts of the southern states; and to the recent publication by J. B. Henderson of a book entitled: "The Cruise of the *Tomas Barrera*," the narration of a scientific expedition to western Cuba and the Colorados Reefs, with observations on the geology, fauna and flora of the region.

Dr. M. W. Lyon, Jr., made remarks on the history of the *Filaria bancrofti* embryos exhibited at the previous meeting of the society.

Mr. F. Knab discussed the mosquito host of *Filaria bancrofti*, saying that an appropriate species of *Culex* is found in Washington in the late summer.

The regular program was an illustrated lecture by Mr. Edmund Heller entitled "Hunting in the Peruvian Andes." Mr. Heller gave an account of a recent collecting trip made by him from the west coast of Peru up into the high Andes and down to the headwaters of the Amazon. He described the animals collected, mainly mammals, but also birds and reptiles, including the rare spectacled bear, wild llamas, etc. He also commented on the habits and customs of the natives. He showed photographic lantern slides not only of the wild life, the inhabitants and physiographic features but also of many points of archeological interest.

M. W. LYON, JR.,
Recording Secretary